EUV emission from tin plasmas

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**Why do we care about emission from tin? - lithography**

A laser-produced Sn plasma emits strong radiation in a narrow band centered around **13.5 nm**. This has high potential as an efficient EUV radiation source for use in the micro-electronics industry. The challenge is to make this efficient!

How to increase the conversion efficiency (CE)?

\[
CE = \frac{E_{2\%EUV,2\pi}}{E_{laser}}
\]
Why do we care about emission from tin? – atomic physics

• We are always interested in measurements that will help us validate our atomic physics models.

• The plasma conditions (around 30 eV, 0.1% or less of solid density) lead to emission from Sn ions that have between 7-14 electrons removed.

• The challenge for theory is to accurately describe these due to strong configuration-interaction effects in the atomic structure involving 4p-4d and 4d-4f transitions.

• AND construct a plasma model that can efficiently predict the ionization balance & emission from such a plasma.
The LANL suite of atomic modeling codes

Atomic Physics Codes → Atomic Models → ATOMIC

- CATS: Cowan Code
- RATS: relativistic
- ACE: e⁻ excitation
- GIPPER: ionization

- fine-structure
- config-average
- UTAs
- MUTAs
- energy levels
- gf-values
- e⁻ excitation
- e⁻ ionization
- photoionization
- autoionization

- LTE or NLTE populations
- spectral modeling
- emission
- absorption
- transmission
- power loss

http://aphysics2.lanl.gov/tempweb
Atomic structure calculations - additions

- Our version of Cowan’s code (CATS) has been extensively re-written into Fortran90 and parallelized so that each Jpi symmetry is on a separate processor of a parallel machine. This speeds up runtime considerably
  - Also, when computing dipole matrix elements (for gf values), each J/J’ combination is also placed on a separate processor.
  - The memory requirements and runtime requirements are still considerable – sometimes 100s GB RAM memory and runtimes approaching one week per ion stage
  - We have a dedicated workstation to perform atomic structure calculations, with a large hard drive

- We also include a 2-mode option. This modification allows a user-specified number of configurations to be treated with full configuration-interaction (CI), while any other configurations are treated through intermediate-coupling (IC).
  - IC is much cheaper, computationally, and many (up to $10^4$ configurations or more) may be treated this way. This provides enough excited configurations to ensure a well-converged partition function when computing an opacity.

- The scale factors used in CATS are defaulted to an option that was designed to scale with Z and ion stage. We have used these for the ground state to excited state calculations, but modified the scale factors for the excited-state to excited state calculations.

Scale factors? According to Cowan, these are necessary to improve agreement with experimentally measured transition wavelengths – and are used to account for the “infinity of small perturbations” that are necessarily omitted in practical calculations
Defining the atomic physics problem – accuracy and quantity of data both issues

Our FS model contains all the configurations we expect to be important for CI effects:

- **Sn 14+:** 114 cfigs; 94115 levels
- **Sn 13+:** 135 cfigs; 273330 levels
- **Sn 12+:** 94 cfigs; 355742 levels
- **Sn 11+:** 81 cfigs; 259181 levels

*Just these 4 ionization stages generate ~ 30 billion dipole-allowed transitions!*
Sn opacity convergence study: Sn$^{12+}$

- How does the position and magnitude of the absorption features change as more configurations are added?

Model 1: 3 cfgs; 141 levels; 547 transitions
Sn opacity convergence study: Sn$^{12+}$

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**Number of levels & transitions quickly grows with complexity of additional configurations**

Model 1: 3 configs; 141 levels; 547 transitions  
Model 2: 7 configs; 1696 levels; 282216 transitions

Significant difference is caused by addition of just a few configurations
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  **Model 4a:** 33 configs; 50561 levels; 200M transitions

Addition of excitations to n=5 also modify the main feature
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Model 4b: 53 configurations; 138499 levels; 1593M transitions

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However: closer examination of the individual features shows that absolute convergence is difficult to obtain!
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FSCI-n5e: 94 configs; 355742 levels; 10B transitions

- **FSCI model appears reasonably well converged with respect to main absorption feature**
- **This is then repeated for all other relevant ion stages**
- **Calculations are extended using our “2-mode” method to include contributions from other, higher-lying transitions**
Conclusions & Future Work

- Emission spectra of Sn plasma at moderate temperatures is very demanding to compute.
- Configuration-interaction is very important in such species, making the structure calculations complex and demanding.
- Multiply excited states are found to make significant contributions to the plasma, even at moderate densities.
- Agreement with laser-produced plasma measurements is very encouraging.
  - Comparisons also show that taking into account radiation transport effects is important.
- We continue towards our ultimate goal of a predictive set of opacity and emissivity calculations for such systems.